

103<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 131

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 22, 1993

Received

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Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the situation in Sudan.

Whereas the war-induced famine in southern Sudan is threatening the lives of an estimated 4,000,000 people, and an estimated 80 percent of children in some areas of southern Sudan are reportedly malnourished;

Whereas the civil war between the Government of Sudan and the factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, as well as fighting within the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, have resulted in the displacement of millions of civilians;

Whereas the United States Government provided over \$85,000,000 in humanitarian assistance to Sudan in fiscal year 1993;

Whereas access for humanitarian relief organizations has been inconsistent and subject to the military and political

objectives of the Government of Sudan and Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions;

Whereas a human rights group reported in early 1993 that the Government of Sudan is engaged in a program of military action which appears to amount to "ethnic cleansing" in the Nuba Mountains and that it continues to torture political prisoners;

Whereas an estimated 500 unarmed civilians were reportedly executed by security forces on suspicion that they had collaborated with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army after its incursions into Juba in June and July of 1992;

Whereas the Government of Sudan executed Andrew Tombe and Baudoin Talley (foreign national employees of the United States Government) and Mark Laboke Jenner (an employee of the European Community) in Juba in mid-August 1992;

Whereas all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army also are reportedly responsible for serious abuses of human rights, including the killing in September 1992 of 4 foreign citizens, the killing of 87 civilians by the Nasir faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in January 1992 in Pagarau, and the killing of 200 "deserters" by the Torit group near Tonj in Bahr al-Ghazal;

Whereas the government of General Omar Hassan al-Bashir, which came to power by overthrowing the democratically elected civilian government on June 30, 1989, formed a 15-member Revolutionary Command Council, abolished the constitution, the National Assembly, political parties, and trade unions, and declared a state of emergency;

Whereas the political, religious, and military policies of the Bashir government have heightened political and religious tensions in the country;

Whereas the government in Khartoum has become a threat to regional stability in part because of its reported activities in neighboring countries and its relations with known terrorist and political extremist groups;

Whereas the conflict in southern Sudan, which has dragged on for over 3 decades, is the result of decades of political, religious, and economic discrimination against the people of southern Sudan by successive governments in the north;

Whereas the people of southern Sudan have not exercised their political rights freely, except for a brief period after the Addis Ababa agreement, and the lack of serious efforts by successive governments in Khartoum has resulted in deep mistrust;

Whereas the 1991 division of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army into factions has resulted in untold suffering for the people of southern Sudan;

Whereas the Government of Sudan continues its indiscriminate aerial bombardment of civilians in southern Sudan;

Whereas the factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army agreed on an 8 point peace plan, including an immediate cessation of hostilities, at a peace conference in Washington in October 1993; and

Whereas the resolution of the conflict in southern Sudan will not guarantee respect for human rights and political freedom in other regions of the country: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring)*, That the Congress—

3           (1) strongly condemns the Government of  
4 Sudan for its severe human rights abuses, and calls  
5 upon that government to improve human rights con-  
6 ditions throughout the country;

7           (2) deplores the internecine fighting among the  
8 Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions which  
9 has caused untold suffering for the people of south-  
10 ern Sudan;

11          (3) calls on the Government of Sudan and all  
12 factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army  
13 to cease hostilities and resolve their differences  
14 through peaceful means;

15          (4) urges the Government of Sudan and all fac-  
16 tions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to  
17 provide full access for and to cooperate with relief  
18 organizations;

19          (5) encourages the Government of Sudan to  
20 hand over political power to an elected civilian gov-  
21 ernment as soon as possible;

22          (6) urges the Government of Sudan to lift the  
23 press ban which was imposed after it took power in  
24 June 1989;

1           (7) recognizes the right of the people of south-  
2       ern Sudan to self-determination;

3           (8) urges the Government of Sudan and all fac-  
4       tions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to  
5       allow free access to human rights organizations;

6           (9) commends the Clinton Administration for  
7       placing Sudan on the list of States having a govern-  
8       ment that has repeatedly provided support for acts  
9       of international terrorism;

10          (10) commends the Government of Kenya, the  
11       Government of Nigeria, the Government of Uganda,  
12       and the Organization of African Unity for their me-  
13       diation efforts;

14          (11) calls upon the President—

15               (A) to appoint a special representative for  
16       mediation, reconciliation, and peace in Sudan;

17               (B) to increase the level of humanitarian  
18       assistance for Sudan that is provided through  
19       nongovernmental organizations, including local  
20       church groups; and

21               (C) to explore other means necessary to  
22       force the Government of Sudan to halt its war  
23       policies should the humanitarian conditions fur-  
24       ther deteriorate and the Government of Sudan  
25       continue to impede relief efforts; and

1 (12) further calls upon the President—

2 (A) to urge the United Nations to exert all  
3 efforts to bring an early end to the conflict in  
4 Sudan;

5 (B) to urge that the situation in Sudan be  
6 brought to the attention of the United Nations  
7 Security Council; and

8 (C) to urge the United Nations Security  
9 Council—

10 (i) to consider the creation of demili-  
11 tarized zones for war and famine victims in  
12 southern Sudan that would be off limits to  
13 all warring factions;

14 (ii) to consider the creation of safe ha-  
15 vens for war and famine victims should the  
16 warring factions reject the creation of de-  
17 militarized zones;

18 (iii) to facilitate safe passage for war  
19 and famine victims to and from conflict  
20 zones; and

21 (iv) to impose an arms embargo on  
22 Sudan.

Passed the House of Representatives November 21,  
1993.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,  
*Clerk.*